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hausmannite, diaspore, senarmontite or valentintite, bismite, molybdite, enstatite, spodumene, arfvedsonite, beryl abundant and often in beautiful forms, zircon, vesuvianite, allanite, zoisite (thulite), fibrolite, cyanite, topaz of the variety pycnite, euclase, titanite, chrysocolla, pyrophyllite, glauconite, genthite, margarodite, paragonite, culsageeite, kerrite, maconite, willcoxite, margarite, dudleyite, uranotil, uranochre, zippeite, hatchettolite, tantalite, columbite, yttrotantalite, samarskite, euxenite, æschynite, rutherfordite, fergusonite, rogersite, xenotime, pyromorphite in variously colored handsome crystals, monazite, vivianite, olivenite, pseudomalachite, lazulite, scorodite, wavellite, pharmacosiderite, dufrenite, phosphuranylite, autunite, wolframite, scheelite, cuproscheelite, stolzite, anglesite, crocoite, montanite, rhodochrosite, cerussite, azurite and succinite.

It will be seen from the above lengthy list that North Carolina is exceedingly rich in rare minerals; the whole number of minerals now found reaching to 178 species, said to be a greater number than has been observed in any other of the United States. While this indicates great industry and care on the part of the State geologist, we can but think that so many being known is largely due to the great knowledge of rare minerals possessed by Dr. Genth and his skill in detecting them.

The remaining chapters of the volume will be looked for with interest, and we hope that North Carolina will continue the good work.

We may remark, in conclusion, that it would be a great advantage to those States which cannot afford the expense of an elaborate survey, and a saving to their citizens, if they would employ some competent, honest, economic geologist, either part or all of the time, to look after the development of the various mining industries, and place on record such geological facts as he may be able to ascertain. Such a survey as that of Professor Kerr's is not expensive, and is productive of great good in developing the mineral wealth of and in attracting capital to the State, as well as in preventing the foolish and ignorant expenditure of mony on worthless property. Brilliant examples of this last have been shown in some of the Northern States during the past few years, which might have been saved if there had been some *competent* State geologist, or commissioner of mining in them.—*M. E. W.*

MARTIN'S HUMAN BODY.[1]—This work is in the mode of treatment of the subject intermediate between the physiologies of Dalton and of Foster, with valuable features of its own. It gives sufficient information concerning the anatomy of the human body to enable the student to appreciate how that body performs its various functions. We like the plan of the book, which bears marks of care in preparation and cautious treatment, while the statements are made in a clear simple way, which will make the book of use to advanced college classes, but more especially to teachers. So vast at the present day is the science even of human physiology, so much has been worked out of late, that it is difficult to put in a convenient compass all the information which the student, and more especially the teacher, should have. Where it has seemed profitable, hygienic topics have been treated briefly, and in an appendix the subject of reproduction and development, with their practical bearings, has been well, briefly and sufficiently discussed. The book is sold with or without the appendix. The work is well rounded, comprehensive in its treatment, and as the latest work of the kind is commended to students as well as to teachers. The illustrations are good and sufficiently abundant; a fair number are original.

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[1] *The Human Body.*—An account of its structure and activities and the conditions of its healthy workings. By H. Newell Martin, D.Sc., Professor of Biology in the Johns Hopkins University, etc. American Science Series. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 1881. 12mo, pp. 621, 34. $2.75.

VERRILL'S CEPHALOPODS OF THE EAST COAST OF NORTH AMERICA.[1]—This paper contains descriptions, accompanied by excellent lithographic plates, of the different cephalopods discovered in 1880 by the dredgings made by the Coast Survey and the U. S. Fish Commission. Until lately it was not suspected that we had such a rich assemblage of these interesting animals upon our coast, but thanks to the liberal spirit shown by the U. S. Coast Survey and the U. S. Fish Commission, government aid has extended and fostered the labors of the naturalists interested in these studies. All of the species mentioned in this paper, with one exception, are new to science; four of the genera are new, and all the forms inhabit depths off our coast from about 100 to 1632 fathoms.

The drawings illustrating Professor Verrill's descriptions were made by Mr. Emerton; the subjects are difficult to render, but probably no more truthful delineations of these animals have ever been published than these illustrating this brochure.

MINOT'S STUDIES ON THE TONGUES OF REPTILES AND BIRDS.[2]—This memoir consists mainly of a description of the soft parts of the tongue of the mocassin snake (*Ancistrodon piscivorus*), with the addition of observations on the tongue of the rattlesnake, the common garter-snake, with two lizards, chameleon and *Ameira surinamensis*, and the mocking-bird. Hitherto nothing has been

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[1] Report on the Cephalopods, and on some additional species dredged by the U. S. Fish Commission Steamer *Fish Hawk*, during the season of 1880. By A. E. Verrill. Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology, at Harvard College. Vol. VIII, No. 5.

Reports on the results of dredging under the supervision of Alexander Agassiz on the east coast of the United States, during the summer of 1880, by the U. S. Coast Survey Steamer *Blake*, Commander, J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., commanding. Cambridge, March, 1881. 8vo. pp. 17.

[2] Studies on the Tongues of Reptiles and Birds. By Charles S. Minot. (From the Anniversary Memoirs of the Boston Society of Natural History). Boston, 1880. 4to. pp. 20.